

The better fruits of every attempt heretofore to overcome the barriers interposed by nature, have only been destruction, both physical and moral, to the Indian; dangerous conflicts of authority between the Federal and State Governments; and detrimental to the individual prosperity of the citizen, as well as to the general improvement of the country. The remedial policy, the principles of which were settled more than thirty years ago, under administration of Mr. Jefferson, consists in an extinction, for a fair consideration, of the title to all lands still occupied by the Indians within the States and Territories of the United States; their removal to a country west of the Mississippi, much more extensive, and better adapted to their condition, than that on which they resided; the guarantee to them, by the United States, of their exclusive possession of that country forever, exempt from all the incursions by white men, with ample provisions for their security against external violence and internal dissensions, and the extension to them of suitable facilities for their advancement in civilization. This has been the policy of particular administrations, but only, but of such in secession since the attempt to carry it out under that of Mr. Monroe. All have labored for its accomplishment, only with different degrees of success. The manner of its execution, it is true, from its very title, given rise to conflicts of opinion and unjust imputations; but in respect to the wisdom and necessity of the policy itself, there has not, from the beginning, existed a doubt in the minds of the judicious, disinterested, and honest men, accustomed to the guidance by experience.

The condition of the tribes which occupy the country set apart for them in the west, is highly prosperous, and encourages the hope of their early civilization. They have for the most part, abandoned the hunter state, and turned their attention to agricultural pursuits. All those who have been established for any length of time in this fertile region, maintain themselves by their own industry. There are among them traders, of no inconsiderable capital, and planters exporting cotton to some extent; but the greater number are small agriculturalists, living in comfort upon the produce of their farms.

The recent emigrants, although they have in some instances removed reluctantly, have readily acquiesced in their unavoidable destiny. They have found at once a recompense for past sufferings, and an incentive to industrious habits, in the abundance and comforts around them.

There is reason to believe that all these tribes are friendly in their feelings towards the United States; and it is to be hoped that the acquisition of individual wealth, the fruits of agriculture, and habits of industry will gradually sanctify their warfare against the savages, and induce them to maintain

to be shown that the circuit court of this District had authority to interfere by mandamus—such a power having never before been asserted or claimed by that court. With a view to the settlement of these important questions, the judgment of the circuit court was carried, by a writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the opinion of that tribunal, the duty imposed on the Postmaster General was not an official, exclusive one, but one of a merely ministerial nature. The grave constitutional questions which were discussed were, therefore, excluded from the decision of the case; the court, indeed, expressly admitting that, with powers and duties properly belonging to the Executive, no other department can interfere by the writ of mandamus; and the question, therefore, resolved itself into this: Has Congress conferred upon the circuit court of this District the power to issue such a writ in aid of the general government commanding him to perform a ministerial act? A majority of the court have decided that it has, but have founded their decision upon a process of reasoning which, in my judgment, renders their conclusion premature. The interests of the public interests and the equal protection of justice.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the expediency of vesting such power in the judiciary, in a system of Government constituted like that of the United States, all must agree that these glaring discrepancies in the law and in the administration of justice ought not to be permitted to continue: and as Congress alone can provide the remedy, the subject is unavoidably presented to your consideration.

GEORGE R. DENT,
President.
GEORGE LEIGHTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
DANIEL FRISBY,
JAMES SNODGRASS,
THOMAS M. MILLER,
Trustees.
December 14, 1838 313t

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the certificates of Teachers approved by the trustees of said section of land shall be sufficient authority to the proper Treasurer of said fund to make payment to the holder of said certificate the amount expressed on the face thereof.

Approved, February 5th, 1830.

Administrator's Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the late John Fort and John T. Fort are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them within the time prescribed by law.

EDWARD BRADNOR, Adm.
December 18, 1892.

We presume we need say nothing to our Whig friends upon the importance of sustaining a Whig press in the county. As an evidence of the importance of such a press, we need only compare the recent political condition of the counties of Jefferson and Wilkinson, with that of Calhoun. In the latter, where until recently there had been no Whig paper, we see Fanny Wright's

The reader will perceive an unimportant change in the title of the paper.

Although the President does not withdraw any of the odious measures which he has heretofore recommended, and on which the people have so significantly set the seal of their reprobation, still he shrinks from the responsibility of urging them upon Congress in that manly and fearless manner for which his predecessor was so celebrated, and which always commands respect, however obnoxious the measure may be.

The most disgusting part of the message, is the sop offered to the navy, after the official organ has been abusing it all summer, and comparing its officers to "cut-throats and thieves."

"The other nations," says the *Standard*, "are waiting for the President to withdraw the

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS.—Mr. Tucker, as has been seen, Senator from Lawrence county, in this date, has resigned the seat in the Senate. Henry Dickinson, Esq., has been nominated by the Whigs to succeed him. Mr. Dickinson is a man of fine talents, great personal popularity, and earnest Whig. His election is looked upon as certain. Here, then, is one more Whig vote for United States Senator.

Elections are about to be held in Yazoo, Copiah, Quitman and Monroe counties, to fill vacancies. We have a good prospect before us.

42 We observe that the Keystone
today, sanctioning the riotous proceed-
ings of the mob, and urging them on to
murders of violence.
It declares all civil government is
abolished, and calls upon its followers to
act accordingly.

AWFUL STATE OF

The mob have taken possession of
the Capital of Pennsylvania, and
the Legislature has fled to Lancaster,
leaving the departments of Justice,
Education, and Agriculture, without
protection.